UNITED NATIONS

DP

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/CP/BDI/5
30 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Fortieth session
1-22 June 1993, New York
Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Country, intercountry and global projects

FIFTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR BURUNDI

Programme period	Resources	$
1993-1996	Net IPF	38 165 000
	Total	38 165 000

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	1 - 5	2
	A. Current socio-economic situation	1 - 4	2
	B. National development strategies and objectives ...	5	3
II.	EXTERNAL COOPERATION	6 - 7	3
	A. Role of external cooperation	6	3
	B. Aid coordination arrangements	7	4
III.	THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME	8 - 37	4
	A. Assessment of ongoing country programme	8 - 10	4
	B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation	11 - 33	5
	C. Cooperation outside selected areas of concentration	34	13
	D. Implementation and management arrangements	35 - 37	13

Annexes

I.	Financial summary	14
II.	Programme matrix	16

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I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

A. Current socio-economic situation

1. Burundi is a small, land-locked country with modest subsoil resources and a fragile natural environment. Classified among the least developed countries, it has a per capita income of $220 per year. Given its annual population growth rate of 3 per cent, a fertility rate of 6.8 per cent and a life expectancy that is increasing, its population, at present 5.5 million, will reach 7.5 million by the year 2000 and 13 million by the year 2025. The mean population density will jump from 207 inhabitants per square kilometre in 1992 to 275 in the year 2000 and 510 in the year 2025.

2. The country has managed to maintain a GDP growth rate of nearly 4 per cent, which is slightly higher than the demographic growth rate. The structural adjustment programme conducted since 1986 has made it possible to diminish macro-economic and financial imbalances and initiate the reforms necessary for rationalizing the management of the economy and improving competitiveness and the diversification of the production sectors. The productive base of the economy, however, is not yet diversified. Indeed, the growth achieved has been driven primarily by agriculture, which accounts for 56 per cent of the GDP and 90 per cent of exports, occupying 81 per cent of the working population. Ninety-four per cent of the inhabitants live in rural areas, divided among 900,000 farms in a pattern of habitat characterized by wide dispersion. At present, only 6 per cent of the population live in urban areas, and the rate of urban growth (4 per cent per year) is slightly higher than the overall population growth rate.

3. Despite the fact that its human development index (HDI) is still very low (0.165), Burundi made considerable progress in the satisfaction of the basic needs of its population during the 1980s. In the area of health, this progress chiefly involved the availability of primary health care (80 per cent of the population in 1990 as compared with 60 per cent in 1986), drinking water (61 per cent in 1990) and sanitation facilities (71% in 1990), in addition to inoculation coverage, which is considerable (84 per cent in 1989 as against 35 per cent in 1981). However, the country faces a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic, the extent of which is apparently greater than what the official figures show. 1/ The net primary-school enrolment rate is 70 per cent; however, less than 10 per cent of the children attending primary school reach the secondary level. Technical and vocational training is quite undeveloped. In addition, the percentage of illiterate adults is very high, especially among women: the overall rate is 50 per cent; the rate in women, 60 per cent.

1/ Officially, the estimated cumulative number of cases of HIV/AIDS in mid-1992 was in the neighbourhood of 13,175 (prevalence - 2%). The 15-to-44-year-old age group, especially in the case of women living in urban and semi-urban areas, is the most seriously affected.

4. With regard to development of the political system, a process of liberalization and democratization was set in motion by the Government starting with the advent of the Third Republic, in 1987. This led to the adoption of the Charter of Unity, followed by a new constitution, the creation of the Economic and Social Council and the establishment of an electoral commission and a constitutional court to organize general elections (community and local, legislative and presidential) during the first half of 1993. A programme for the return and rehabilitation of Burundi refugees, having the twofold aim of humanitarian action and national reconciliation, is also currently being carried out. In connection with this programme, information campaigns on the Government's new repatriation policy have been conducted among Burundi refugees in Tanzania and Rwanda as well as in Europe and Canada, and preparatory activities for the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees are in progress. By the end of 1992, 34,000 refugees had returned to Burundi, and at least 22,000 are expected in 1993.

B. National development strategies and objectives

5. For its sixth Economic and Social Development Plan 1993-1997, currently being prepared, the Government has adopted guidelines that encourage an integrated approach to development based on incentives and participation. The plan focuses on the following areas: (a) control of demographic growth, with a view to reducing pressure on cultivable land and the demand for social services; (b) transformation and development of rural areas through the establishment of basic infrastructures vital to balanced development; (c) diversification of national production through the intensification of food crops, the enhancement of the value of agricultural production, the promotion of small and medium-sized farms and the development of a labour-intensive export industry; and (d) the improvement of social services.

II. EXTERNAL COOPERATION

A. Role of external cooperation

6. External cooperation plays an important role and contributes significantly to the country's development efforts. According to the most recent data (1991), the estimated rate of external financing of the gross domestic product is approximately 13 per cent and the share of foreign financing in the country's investments amounts to more than 70 per cent. External cooperation, estimated at $288.2 million in 1991, was channeled primarily toward investment projects (42.1 per cent), technical cooperation (32.6 per cent) and balance-of-payments support (24.1 per cent). Technical cooperation, amounting to approximately $94 million, is the second most important item of external cooperation. Indeed, both the country and the donors recognize more and more the importance of strengthening national technical capacity and have therefore been assigning an increasingly important role to technical assistance and training. In 1991, 50 per cent of aid finance was provided by multilateral institutions, 45 per cent by bilateral donors, and 5 per cent by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Among the multilateral institutions, the European Community (EC) contributed 21.6 per

cent of the total; the International Development Association (IDA), 13.6 per cent; and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 4.6 per cent. Bilateral contributions came from Germany (13.4 per cent of the total), France (11.1 per cent), Belgium (8 per cent) and the United States of America (5.1%). The majority of this aid was in the form of donations. Only a third was in the form of loans, granted on very soft terms. In 1991, aid was concentrated on eight main sectors: management of the economy (27.6 per cent), agriculture (16 per cent), human resources development (11.6 per cent), regional development (11 per cent), transport (8.4 per cent), energy (5.8 per cent), social development (5.7 per cent) and health (4.9 per cent).

B. Aid coordination arrangements

7. The coordination of external aid has been entrusted to the Ministry of the Plan and the Office of the Secretary of State for Cooperation, which collaborated in searching for and negotiating external financing for development programmes and in monitoring its use. UNDP furnished technical support to the Ministry of the Plan with a view to strengthening its capacity for monitoring and evaluating external financing. The Government is desirous of putting in place an aid coordination mechanism that can be integrated into the new three-year programming structure for State actions and at the same time constitute an operational system for monitoring external financing. The Government is encouraging the UNDP Resident Representative, as coordinator of the operational activities of the agencies of the United Nations system, to continue his efforts to set up a structure for joint discussion and coordination of the actions of United Nations agencies and other donors with a view to harmonizing their work and rendering it more effective.

III. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of ongoing country programme

8. The fourth country programme focussed on the strengthening of production, the development of human resources and the strengthening of planning and management of the economy. The main lesson derived from the evaluation of that programme is that too great a dispersion of actions and a lack of interconnectedness among them prevented UNDP cooperation from having an adequate overall impact. Better targeting of such cooperation and clear articulation between it and the Government's development strategies are a must for the fifth cycle, as is a far greater role of nationals in identifying and formulating its components. As noted in the evaluation, Burundi is not yet ready for the national-execution mode in all areas: rather, it will be necessary to move gradually in that direction. In order for that goal to be achieved, national capacity-building action must be undertaken from the very outset of the fifch cycle.

9. The general Round Table conferences of 1988, 1989 and 1992, organized with UNDP support, facilitated discussion and joint action between the Government and its partners, on the one hand, and the mobilization of financing for the second structural adjustment programme (SAP II) and the

investments of the fifth five-year plan 1988-1992, on the other. The Round Table follow-up meetings on the rural sector and the private sector in 1991 enabled the Government and the donors to define together the strategies to be implemented in order to develop those areas. The General Round Table of December 1992 gave the Government an opportunity to bring together the opinions of the partners on the main directions of the sixth five-year plan for economic and social development 1993-1997, in particular strategies for stimulating growth and diversifying the production sectors, and to propose the elaboration of a programme of action for national capacity-building in the areas of management and development. Within the context of the NATCAP (National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programmes) exercise, the Government formulated a national policy on technical assistance management. The related programming should make it possible to harmonize and coordinate the action of the donors.

10. The efforts made by the Government and UNDP to ensure maximum coordination and integration between IPF funds and other UNDP-administered sources of assistance yielded promising results that ought to be consolidated during the fifth cycle. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) financed the preparatory phases of the projects "Inoculum for Leguminous Plants" and "Plant Defences". The actions to combat AIDS and those relating to water and sanitation, family planning, the monitoring of the SAP and the repatriation of Burundi refugees were satisfactorily coordinated between the Government and the donors. Informal discussion among the different donors, and especially among the JCGP (Joint Consultative Group on Policy) agencies (UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)) were organized by UNDP on topics such as the harmonization of programming cycles to coincide with the five-year plan 1993-1997, the construction of common premises, the harmonization of the rate applied for national experts and consultants, the organization of consultations on the theme of transformation of rural areas and the elaboration of a concerted plan of action for the control of AIDS.

B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation

1. Preparatory process

11. The preparation of the fifth country programme began with a series of sectoral studies (transport, rural life, education, industry and health), the first of which was initiated in 1989. There followed an independent evaluation of the fourth programme, the results of which were presented and discussed with the Government and other donors during a meeting held in July 1991. The advisory note was approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, the Action Committee, and finally, in October 1992, the competent authorities of the Government.

2. Strategy for UNDP cooperation

12. The 1992 General Round Table recommended to UNDP that it should assist the Government in organizing a thematic consultation with its partners in 1993 to define an overall programme for strengthening institutional development management capacity and support the Government in preparing a sixth economic and social development plan and in organizing a general Round Table conference to provide for its financing. Thematic and sectoral follow-up meetings should subsequently facilitate the implementation of the sectoral strategies previously defined and strengthen partnership for development. The Government considers that owing to the experience acquired by UNDP in national capacity-strengthening, its neutrality, its orientation toward human development, its access to a wide range of expertise and its multisectoral approach to development, UNDP, of all its partners, is in the best position to assist in preparing the consultations mentioned above and in coordinating the implementation of the related recommendations. It also feels that the operational actions financed by UNDP during the fourth cycle in the area of rural development should help to a considerable extent in the implementation of the recommendations of the sectoral meeting on rural development. UNDP cooperation should also stimulate and manage investment in the rural sector, helping to develop suitable institutional and technical frameworks. UNDP action is requested in connection with the financing of the Government's social programmes in order to strengthen the programming and management capacity of the sectors of health and vocational training and to aid in better coordinating the work of the principal actors in those areas.

3. UNDP cooperation in selected areas of concentration

13. The Government's central medium-term objective is to ensure a balance between the needs of a rapidly-growing population and the modest resources available to it. In order to achieve this, in addition to searching for appropriate solutions for slowing down demographic growth, it embarked a number of years ago, with the assistance of various donors, on a series of programmes to boost and diversify rural production, promote non-agricultural employment and satisfy the basic health and education needs of the population. It has buckled down to the task of enhancing its capacity to dialogue with its partners and managing the utilization of the country's available resources. Within this perspective, it is now defining a global programme to strengthen its institutional capacity for controlling the economy. During the fifth cycle, UNDP cooperation will support these actions.

14. The Government has chosen to focus UNDP cooperation on three main areas, which correspond to the major goals of its priority programme: enhancement of development management capacity, transformation of rural areas and strengthening of health and education services. The aims of this assistance will be to help develop autonomy in designing and managing the institutions benefiting from such cooperation, enhance the role of groups whose importance in society is not adequately recognized, such as women and young people who have dropped out of school, and increase the participation of the recipients of assistance in development actions. UNDP action will also help to

strengthen the ties between the Government, the private sector, local communities and NGOs in managing the development process.

15. Building the capacity for development management. Strengthening development management capacity is considered by the Government to be a prerequisite for the achievement of its objective of equilibrium between population and resources. The capacity-building programme will address aspects relating to the rationalization of structures and improved operation of the administration, the decentralization of the management of public affairs to the local community level, the strengthening of the capacity for steering the economy and the coordination of aid.

16. The objective pursued by the Government in its policy of modernization and rationalization of public administration is to reduce the number of areas in which it intervenes while enhancing its management capacity with a view to promoting economic and social development and providing a framework for private entrepreneurs. UNDP cooperation is needed to help in developing and applying measures for streamlining structures, their functions and their operation; in taking stock of available and required human resources with a view to the elaboration of training and advanced training plans for management-level staff; and in redefining and reorienting the role of technical assistance in accordance with NATCAP objectives. Qualitatively improving the operation of public services and enhancing their productivity will require the generalized use of modern management methods and techniques, such as data processing and office automation. Consequently, continued UNDP assistance is desired side by side with the logistic support already begun by Germany and France.

17. The Government requests the support of UNDP in the implementation of its decentralization and regional development programme. Such cooperation will involve a thorough study of the practical procedures for transferring responsibility between the central Government and local Government and the institutional support needed in order to render the process of decentralization operational. It will also involve carrying out studies of the capacity of local communities for development management, in addition to those already begun by the World Bank, and the training of administrative staff and technicians at the community level so as to enable them to take on the broadened responsibilities of formulating and implementing basic development policies.

18. In order to strengthen its economy-management capacities and render them more autonomous, the Government requests a contribution by UNDP in connection with its efforts to improve its macro-economic planning model and to integrate the instruments of overall, sectoral and regional planning and train the national staff whose job it is to use those instruments. UNDP cooperation is also specifically required for preparing the documents of the sixth plan. The contribution of UNDP will be added to those of donors such as the World Bank, Germany and France. Capacity-strengthening in the area of planning and programming will supplement a Government initiative to create a higher institute of economic studies whose task it will be to provide the country with expertise for carrying out high-level economic analyses to enable the authorities better to pilot the economy. UNDP will work side by side with the

World Bank, the European Development Fund (EDF) and Belgium in supporting the Government in the integration of Public Investment Programme (PIP)/Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)/Public Expenditure Programme programming tools, the preparation of studies of sectoral strategies for human resources development and technical cooperation priorities and the definition of an overall strategy for collecting and distributing statistical and economic information. It will support the internalization of economic reforms, the dissemination of information on those reforms and the SAP and the training of the related management-level staff.

19. The Government wishes to have UNDP cooperation in order to design an operational system for the coordination of the actions of finding, mobilizing and monitoring financing and to develop an interministerial organization to strengthen the interrelation of financial-cooperation and development actions. To achieve this, it appears to be necessary to set up a structure in charge of the monitoring and execution of PIP projects and to organize a data base with a view to introducing an automated management system into the existing programming process. The Government hopes to see UNDP play an even greater role in coordinating the action of donors and mobilizing partners in development, particularly through the organization of a general Round Table conference at Bujumbura in 1993 and sectoral and thematic follow-up meetings.

20. In keeping with the commitment undertaken by Burundi at the Maastricht conference, in July 1990, to set in motion a long-term prospective exercise, the Government wishes to elaborate scenarios and analyses of long-term development strategies to guide the preparation of a medium-term programme of action, establishing a useful connection between long-term prospective studies and short-term programmes requiring the effective application of Government policies and donor support. The Government is ready to form a national group in charge of prospective studies and to try, with UNDP support, to find the necessary financing.

21. The Government has allocated $4,830,000 of the available IPF funds to institutional capacity-building in the area of development management, including $2,000,000 for the modernization of public administration, $850,000 for regional development and decentralization, $1,330,000 for strengthening its economy-regulating capacity, $350,000 for aid coordination and $300,000 for the prospective study. The anticipated results of this contribution are a higher rate of productivity, an administration better adapted to the present context of political and economic change, the furtherance of the process of decentralization of development decisions at the local community level, a higher degree of internalization of the process of economic reform, and progress in development management and external aid coordination at the national level.

22. Rural transformation. Among the priority strategies for restoring the balance between population and resources, the Government, with the help of UNFPA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in particular, has set up a series of family planning programmes and made the establishment of a population growth control policy one of the major objectives of its sixth economic and social development plan, though it recognizes that this objective can be achieved only in the long term and that

the immediate goal must be feeding a rapidly growing population. With this in view, and with the support of the World Bank, France, Germany, Belgium, FAO, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNDP, 2/ it took a number of initiatives to enhance the productivity of small food-crop farmers by means of research on and the dissemination of improved varieties, the protection of land resources, agricultural/silvicultural/pastoral integration, the transformation and preservation of food products with a view to reducing after-harvest losses, and proper encouragement and leadership for farmer organizations. A few years ago, the Government also initiated technical development activities and extension work on a trial basis in the field of transformation and storage of food products, with the support of various donors, including UNDP.

23. The Government hopes that UNDP will continue to support its programme in the agricultural sector, stepping up the preparation of complete technological packages on food-crop farming and testing pilot actions for agricultural, silvicultural, pastoral and piscicultural integration in peasant farming to produce products which, once tested, might be disseminated through integrated rural development projects. UNDP cooperation is also required for preparing inventories and plans for the reclamation of marshlands and wasteland and facilitating the access of small farmers to agricultural credit and information on the possibilities for marketing their products. The Government would like the programme to help it turn to account its achievements in the area of transformation and preservation of agricultural products and consolidate national capacity for the selection, development and dissemination of methods of preserving, storing and transforming food products.

24. The other side of the Government's policy for ensuring a balance between population and resources has to do with the promotion of intermediate urbanization and the development of crafts and micro-enterprises in rural and semi-urban areas. The objectives of this action are to cut down rural-urban migration to Bujumbura and reduce the pressure on agricultural land by drawing inhabitants of rural areas to secondary population centres; create markets for the sale of agricultural products; diversify the rural economy and convert it to a monetary basis; and provide employment for young persons. The present secondary centres are not yet capable of fulfilling the role of service centres and poles of development for the surrounding rural areas. In order for them to be able to play that role, it is essential to strengthen their capacity to accommodate new arrivals, improve their economic infrastructure and increase the employment opportunities they offer. It is with this in view that the Government, with the assistance of Switzerland, UNDP, UNCDF, France and the World Bank, has set up projects for equipping a number of towns in the interior and defined a new policy for the maintenance of urban infrastructures and equipment under which a large share of responsibility is given to the local communities. The Government is desirous of continued UNDP cooperation

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2/ The major donors of the agricultural sector are the World Bank, France and Belgium, which finance the bulk of the uperating and investment budgets of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising and the Agronomic Research Institute. However, their contribution is earmarked primarily for the development of cash crops.

for preparing laws, ordinances and master plans to govern urban development, producing studies for the development programmes of the Cankuzo and Karuzi centres and furnishing the necessary technical support for their implementation, and training the national staff needed for operation and for strengthening the central organization that provides technical assistance to local institutions. The Government also hopes that UNDP will assist it in its efforts to set up and develop craft, business and trade centres in rural and semi-urban areas. Such assistance, which will go hand in hand with that of UNCDF, will chiefly involve the identification and study of locations suitable for sites-and-services schemes, the further identification of business and trade centres for development, the strengthening of the legal framework to facilitate the establishment of enterprises, the vocational training of community craftsmen and the creation of artisanal enterprises. UNCDF will also finance a guaranty fund to enable banks to grant credit to individuals for the building and equipping of artisanal workshops.

25. Extension activity aimed at the enhancement of agricultural production, the dissemination of methods for preserving and transforming agricultural products and guidance for marketing them and the development of non-agricultural income-generating activities will be directed chiefly toward women in their primary role in subsistence agriculture and the food industry, so as to assign a higher value to their contribution and create an environment that will enable them to participate to a greater extent in the production of agricultural surplus and value-added. Repatriate Burundi refugees, too, will be a primary target of these activities. In so far as possible, recourse will be had to NGOs. The Government has set aside $150,000 out of the available IPF amount for supporting actions aimed at NGO capacity-strengthening within the framework of the "Partners in Development II" programme and the Africa 2000 Network. NGOs having support from both those programmes will be brought in on a priority basis for the execution of the fifth country programme.

26. Out of the amount available under the IPF, the Government has allocated $11,250,000 to the transformation of rural areas. This figure includes $5,500,000 for agricultural production, $3,000,000 for food security and $2,700,000 for the urbanization of secondary population centres and the promotion of rural crafts and micro-enterprises. The anticipated results are increased small-farmer income in the food sector, enhancement of the value of food products and investment for the greater utilization of insufficiently exploited agricultural potential; improved management of land resources by farmers; the stabilization/growth of rural income through the promotion of non-agricultural income-generating activities and rural micro-enterprises and better geographic distribution of the population.

27. Satisfaction of basic social needs. The policy of promoting and strengthening the private sector is aimed at developing small and micro-enterprises and crafts, among others. Major obstacles which the country faces in the realization of this objective are the lack of preparation of potential entrepreneurs and their severely limited access to credit. The Government requests UNDP support for the vocational training of young school drop-outs in order to guide them toward artisanal activities. Action along these same lines will also be undertaken with respect to young disabled persons, with a view to facilitating their social rehabilitation, and to

artisans and operators of micro-enterprises within the framework of intermediate urbanization and rural development activities. In collaboration with the financial institutions of development, UNDP will assist artisans in obtaining credit. It will also bolster responsible institutions in the artisanal sector in the area of planning and management capacity. The Government has allocated $1 million to vocational training.

28. Rural development programmes will not succeed unless demographic growth is controlled and the population is healthy. The overall state of health of the population of Burundi is characterized by a picture of morbidity and mortality dominated by contagious diseases and deficiency diseases (malaria, helminthiasis, diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory-tract infections, complications of pregnancy and childbirth, and nutritional disorders of all kinds), the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and a derisory level of contraceptive use (less than 3% of the women of childbearing age). These problems continue to be a cause of concern due to the existence of major constraints that can have an adverse effect on the results the Government is seeking to achieve through its primary health care (PHC) strategy. Such constraints include illiteracy, the fact that a large part of the public is not properly informed, inadequate human and material resources in provincial and community health structures, a low level of community participation in the management and financing of health centres and limited possibilities for refinancing health services out of the sector's own revenues.

29. The Government's sectoral health policy, formulated in 1988, is founded on the principle that social and preventive medicine is best. It seeks to make health care more available to the population through the establishment of decentralized structures. UNDP action will be part of the initiative to strengthen primary health care in which Belgium, EC, UNFPA, IDA, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, USAID and several NGOs are already participating. This expected contribution will consist in backstopping the Government in its efforts in geographic areas inadequately covered by the contribution of other donors, especially in the sphere of decentralization of services and the integration of health education into family planning. The expected UNDP action will be aimed at strengthening and guiding the provincial teams of rural Bujumbura, Bururi, Gitega and Karuzi so as to enable them to take over the management and supervision of their health services. It will support and facilitate the coordination of both public and private health services and seek to streamline their work. UNDP will supplement the contributions of Belgium and USAID for improving provincial hospital management, the provision of services and the quality of hospital care, as well as the efforts of UNICEF and WHO to encourage the community to participate in primary health care management and introduce cost-recovery and refinancing strategies. The programme will be based chiefly on national staff training and technical assistance in the fields of public health, gynaecology and obstetrics, surgery and health-services management and financing, and also on the design, field-testing and production of educational and promotional materials for health. Actions involving health education, nutritional education and family planning, too, will be largely directed toward women in their role as mothers. In so far as possible, recourse will be had to NGOs for carrying out the components of health education, information and sensitization of the population.

30. In 1988 the Government set up a national programme for the control of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Within this framework it defines policy for combating the pandemic, organizes and coordinates related actions and is building a data base on the subject. The programme has contributed to the marketing of condoms and the creation of a pilot project whereby communities assume responsibility for the management of patients. It will be continued with new contributions by UNDP, thus mitigating the devastating socio-economic impact of AIDS and the related behavioural problems. The objective is to lower the incidence of new cases of HIV infection and increase the operational capacity for providing services to affected persons and their families. UNDP action will be carried out in close collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and the NGOs active in this field. Discussions with a view to working out a common framework of intervention are currently in progress.

31. The Government is allocating $4,600,000, out of the resources available under the IPF, to health: $2,600,000 to primary health care and $2,000,000 to the effort to combat AIDS. The expected results are an improved state of health of the population in the provinces for which the contributions are earmarked, the effective assumption of responsibility for the HIV/AIDS problem by communities and a better-coordinated effort to combat this scourge.

32. The programme will receive additional assistance from several sources (UNCDF; the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM); SAT 1 and 2; GEF; the Africa 2000 Network; PDP II; regional, interregional and global IPF), placed under the responsibility of the Administrator. The available amounts of these additional resources either have already been or are in process of being confirmed; they are programmed in coordination with the fifth programme to ensure concerted action. Local promotion of the activities of the Africa 2000 Network is under way and a project on biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika, to be financed by GEF, is being examined with a view to approval by UNDP. Burundi will continue to participate in the activities of the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa, designed to strengthen regional economic integration. It will also take part in the initiatives for the region-wide harmonization of structural adjustment programmes.

33. The aim of the process of monitoring and coordinating donor actions, to be organized with UNDP support as a follow-up to the Geneva Round Table conference of December 1992, will be more intensive involvement of the donors in the elaboration and implementation of Burundi's development programmes. Activities designed to promote institutional capacity-strengthening, to be defined jointly with the principal donors, will be presented to the partners at the first thematic meeting, scheduled for September 1993, with a view to the mobilization of joint financing. In addition, throughout the elaboration of the sixth five-year plan, the donors will be consulted by the Government on sectoral strategies and the modalities of their financing. These actions will ensure the linking of the different development programmes initiated by the donors and the mobilization of joint financing for their execution.

C. Cooperation outside selected areas of concentration

34. The Government is faced with a serious problem in financing higher education and the specialized training of its management-level staff in the fields of telecommunications and civil aviation. Discussions are under way with the World Bank and other partners concerning a reform of higher education which should pave the way for renewed assistance in that sector. Pending the outcome of those talks, the Government would like to see UNDP-financed management training for higher education in the fields of economy and applied sciences, civil aviation and telecommunications continued on the basis of the commitments made during the fourth cycle. For that reason it has decided to maintain the amount of $3,100,000 already committed under the IPF for those activities.

D. Implementation and management arrangements

35. In accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations (resolution 44/211) and of the Governing Council of UNDP (decision 90/21), the programme approach has been adopted for the design and implementation of new technical cooperation activities within the framework of the fifth programme. To give concrete expression to this approach, the Government has formed working groups to reflect on the themes of this programme in the light of the national guidelines for development and propose frameworks for formulation, taking into account the contributions of the different partners in development and the need to harmonize the spheres of action of the different donors. For the implementation of the programme, the NATCAP unit will be reinforced with a team for continual programme monitoring and follow-up, whose composition will be defined and members selected jointly by the Government and UNDP. The sum of $350,000 has been set aside out of the funds available under the IPF for the needs of the team, which will be in charge of coordinating the formulation and execution of the programme as well as its continual monitoring and follow-up. It will report on the progress of the programme on a quarterly basis to a joint Government-UNDP committee, which will determine programme priorities, and approve, at the appropriate time, the content of each sub-component and the manner of its execution. This committee and the monitoring and evaluation team will be formed as soon as the programme is approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

36. The mode of national execution of programme components and sub-components will be adopted in stages. UNDP will help to further this process by favouring the training of national agents; participating in the strengthening of local capacities for autonomous programme execution and monitoring, including those of NGOs; encouraging the dialogue among central authorities, private institutions and local communities; and defining, together with the other partners, the conditions of recruitment and service of national experts.

37. In addition, other UNDP-administered mechanisms will be employed to facilitate the utilization of human resources for development, such as United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the transfer of know-how through Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and the hiring of advisers on a short-term basis.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

	$	$
Carry-over from fourth cycle IPF	(1 717 000)	
Fifth cycle IPF	48 882 000	
Subtotal IPF		47 165 000
Project cost-sharing (Government)	-	
Project cost-sharing (Third party)	-	
Subtotal cost-sharing		-
1992 Expenses	(9 000 000)	
TOTAL		38 165 000

II. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION

Area of concentration	IPF	Cost-sharing	Total	Percentage of total resources
Development management	4 830 000	-	4 830 000	13
Transformation of rural areas	11 250 000	-	11 250 000	29
Satisfaction of basic social needs	5 600 000	-	5 600 000	15
Others	1 165 000	-	1 165 000	3
Subtotal	22 845 000	-	22 845 000	60
Outside areas of concentration	3 100 000	-	3 100 000	8
Unprogrammed reserve	12 220 000	-	12 220 000	32
TOTAL	38 165 000	-	38 165 000	100

/...

III. COMPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

	$	$
A. UNDP-administered funds a/		
SPR	-	
UNCDF	11 500 000	
UNIFEM	1 000 000	
UNRFNRE	-	
UNFSTD	-	
Subtotal		12 500 000
B. Other United Nations resources		
JCGP participating agencies		
UNFPA	7 800 000	
UNICEF	21 000 000	
WFP	12 036 000	
IFAD	15 500 000	
Other United Nations agencies (non-UNDP financed)		
FAO	6 000 000	
WHO	5 000 000	
UNHCR	5 000 000	
Subtotal		72 336 000
Total non-core and other United Nations resources		-
C. Non-United Nations resources		-
TOTAL		84 856 000

a/ In addition to the funds listed, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) contributed $10,000,000 by way of regional cooperation (also including Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire).

Annex II

PROGRAMME MATRIX

Area of concentration	Area of focus a/					
	Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation	Environment and natural resource management	Management development	TCDC	Transfer and adaptation of technology	WID
I. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	*		*			*
II. TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREAS	*	*	*	*		*
III. SATISFACTION OF BASIC SOCIAL NEEDS	*		*	*		*
IV. OTHERS	*		*	*		*

a/ Asterisks indicate major linkage only.